

Cercis canadensis L. $n = 7$ U.S.A. native species, cult. Missouri Botanical Garden Curtis 101 (MO).

Previously, both $n = 6$ (Senn, 1938) and $n = 7$ (Taylor, 1967) had been reported. The present report for *C. canadensis* is in keeping with those for other species in the genus—*C. occidentalis* : $2n = 14$ and *C. griffithii* : $2n = 14$ (Taylor, 1967)—strongly suggesting that the $n = 6$ determination is incorrect.

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NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES IN *ALNUS* (BETULACEAE)

The following names are published in advance of a revision of the American taxa of *Alnus*. Detailed discussions of these changes will be included in the larger work.

Alnus acuminata H.B.K. is a variable species occurring throughout much of mountainous Mexico, Central America, and South America. It is seen as consisting of the following subspecies in addition to the nominate one.

***Alnus acuminata* subsp. *arguta* (Schlechtendal) Furlow, comb. et stat. nov.**

Betula arguta Schlechtendal, Linnaea 7: 139. 1832; *Alnus arguta* (Schlechtendal) Spach, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 2, 15: 205. 1841. TYPE: "Prope San Miguel del Soldado, Nau-lingo, Acatlán, et Chiconquiaco," *Schiede* 21 (HAL?, not seen; MO!, isotype or isosyn-type).

***Alnus acuminata* subsp. *glabrata* (Fernald) Furlow, comb. et stat. nov.**

Alnus glabrata Fernald, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 40: 26. 1904. TYPE: Guanajuato, Mt. San Nicolás, 1882, *Dugés s.n.* (GH!, lectotype of Standley, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 23: 168. 1920.).

Alnus jourllensis H.B.K. is usually said to differ from the other Latin American species in that its leaves are covered with crowded bright-yellow glands on the abaxial surface. Populations of such plants are not uncommon in central and southern Mexico, but these are not represented by Humboldt and Bonpland's type specimen in Paris, which instead corresponds to Fernald's *Alnus firmifolia*, having leaves bearing less conspicuous, smaller, darker, and more remote glands. The glandular form, which also differs from the typical in its more elliptically shaped leaves and more regular leaf lobes, and which occurs at lower elevations (generally below 2,500 m) is recognized as a new subspecies.

***Alnus jorullensis* subsp. *lutea* Furlow, subsp. nov.**

A subspecie typica foliis anguste ellipticis, ovatis, vel obovatis ferentibus glanibus crebris luteis in pagina inferna distinguenda.

Distinguished from the typical subspecies by its narrowly elliptic, ovate, or obovate leaves bearing crowded yellow glands on the lower surface.

TYPE: MEXICO. MICHOACÁN: 8 km N of Uruapan along the roadside, 2,000 m, tree, 5 m high, trunk 15 cm in diameter, bark smooth with transverse constrictions, occasional, 28 Nov. 1971, *Furlow 330* (MSC!, holotype).

The species long called *Alnus maritima* Nuttall must be renamed because Nuttall failed to choose the earliest available epithet, *maritima*, from *Betula-alnus maritima* Marshall, instead basing his name on Muhlenberg's apparently independently derived manuscript name, *Alnus maritima*, referring to the same species. However, to reinstate Marshall's epithet now would create a later homonym of Nuttall's name. Therefore a new name, *Alnus metoporina*, derived from the Greek adjective μετοπωρινος (autumnal, referring to the autumn-blooming habit of the species) and based on Marshall's *Betula-alnus maritima*, is chosen. Since Marshall provided neither a Latin description or diagnosis nor a type specimen, a short diagnosis and a neotype are included.

***Alnus metoporina* Furlow, nom. nov.**

Betula-alnus maritima Marshall, Arbust. Amer. 20. 1785. TYPE: U.S.A. DELAWARE: Sussex Co., 4 mi S of Milford on the W shore of Hudson's Pond, 14 Sept. 1970, *Furlow 205* (MSC!, neotype).

Alnus maritima Muhlenberg ex Nuttall, North Amer. Sylva 1: 50. 1842, nom. illeg. TYPE: *Muhlenberg 447*, without location or date (PH!, lectotype).

Differt a speciebus Americanis ceteris florescentia autumnali, amentis femineis solitariis in axillis foliorum summorum, foliis atrovirioribus, et venatione camptodroma.

It differs from the other American species by its autumnal flowering period, by its solitary female catkins in the axils of upper leaves, by its darker-green leaves, and by its camptodromous venation.—*John J. Furlow, Department of Biology, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio 43209.*